

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.

We make room in this day's paper for the Instructions of the Secretary of State to our Minister to England, (Mr. McLane,) for his guidance in regard to the Oregon question, and portions of the correspondence of that Minister with his Government on the same subject. These documents were communicated to the Senate on the 21st of July last, but were not made public until about the close of the session. The pressure on our columns precluded their insertion at that busy period, and subsequent claims on our space have interfered to prevent their appearance until the present moment. Their publication is due alike to our readers, to a full understanding of a subject so important in our history, and to the Secretary of State himself, who is responsible to the country for the character of the papers which bear his signature.

ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO.

If the people of this country have not given up all idea that the Executive of the United States is one of limited functions and powers, or if they have not lost the faculty of being astonished at any stretch of those powers, we think they will read with some amazement the subjoined Proclamation of the President's Pro Consul in the Province of New Mexico. We will not at present trust ourselves to express what we feel in regard to this exercise of powers unheard of and undreamed of by the Fathers of the Constitution. We will content ourselves to-day with quoting the brief remarks of the St. Louis Republican on this new scene in the grand drama of conquest and annexation which the President is now enacting—only observing, by the way, that the foreign Province which Gen. Kearney has taken possession of and sworn into the Union is set down in the gazetteers as containing 180,000 square miles.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

GEN. KEARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.—We find in the Lexington Express, received by yesterday's mail, the following proclamation. It strikes us as a very extraordinary document. There might have been some pretext for taking formal possession of the territory claimed by Texas, though never occupied, and which would embrace the city of Santa Fe; but that Gen. Kearney should undertake to seize the whole department of New Mexico and annex it to the United States, is an extraordinary stretch of power which can only be justified by express instructions from the President. [Such instructions may justify Gen. Kearney, but what is to justify the President?] We had supposed that some formalities were necessary before such wholesale annexations of territory could be made to the United States. But it is said to be "the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature." This is broad enough, and shows that Gen. Kearney has acted under the instructions of the President, and that it is not deemed necessary to consult Congress or the People in a matter of so grave a character. For a strict constructionist of the constitution, the President seems to us a gentleman of about as easy manners as any official we have ever met with, even in these days of "progressive Locofocoism."

PROCLAMATION

To the inhabitants of New Mexico, by Brigadier General S.W. Kearney, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.

As by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the 18th instant, took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the Department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Rio Grande) as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico.

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly and madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the Church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner to be secured to them. Also, to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against their enemies, the Eutaw, Navahos, and others; and while he assures all that it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and to require of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States, to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the public treasury. It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature; but, until this can be done, the laws heretofore in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they continue themselves good citizens, and willing to take their oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned hereby disavows all persons residing within the boundaries of New Mexico from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or inciting others against the United States, will be considered as enemies, and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late Governor of this Department, has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as Governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 23d day of August, 1846, and in the seventy-first year of the independence of the United States.

By the Governor,

S. W. KEARNEY, Brigadier General.

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVER FOR THE INSANE.—By the tenth annual report, which has just been published, this institution appears to be in a prosperous condition. The new buildings have been completed and are nearly filled; 460 have enjoyed the advantages the past year, 197 have been admitted, 162 have been discharged, and 291 now remain. Of those discharged, 94 have recovered.

STRAWBERRIES.—We were astonished yesterday morning in finding on our desk a lot of Strawberries. They were large, ripe, and delicious, and we learn from a note accompanying them, that they were from the garden of Mr. Thomas N. HARTY, Govanstown. A rare production at this season of the year.—Baltimore Sun.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In the joy of the Administration, and of its organ, the Union, at the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842, they are loth to believe that the measure is unacceptable to any portion of the Democracy. Thus the open discontents in Pennsylvania are construed by the Union into mere "Whig panics," and its daily report to the faithful respecting the Keystone State is that "all's well." We have certainly no interest in undeciphering the Administration or its organ in this matter, but as the Union denies the existence of any dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Democracy at the repeal of the Tariff and at the deception which was practised in that State in 1844, respecting Mr. Polk's Tariff notions, we submit a few of the evidences of Democratic sentiment which have come to hand within a week or two past.

The Resolutions given below have been adopted at Democratic meetings in the several counties named.

In Berks county, the headquarters of Democracy:

Resolved, That we, the laboring men of Berks county, believe that the time has arrived when it is important that we should speak in a tone not to be misunderstood, and that we call upon the laboring men of Pennsylvania, and all laboring men of the country, to raise their voice against the British Tariff of '46, and that we insist upon its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to re-enact the tariff of '42, and which by your votes was supported in '44, and under which, as a free people and laboring men, we are in a more happy and flourishing condition than we ever were before.

Resolved, That candidates for Congress shall be required to give a written pledge to the Delegate Convention, that if nominated and elected they will use their influence for the repeal of the tariff of 1846, so far as the interests of Pennsylvania are concerned.

In Lycoming county—

Resolved, That the tariff law of 1846 (commonly called McKay's bill) does not embrace in its provisions the elementary principles of just and fair protection, as sanctioned by the Democracy of Pennsylvania at the polls, but, on the contrary, its whole policy is Oppian.

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this State, with the exception of the Hon. DAVID WILKOT, well and truly discharged the trust reposed in them as such members of this momentous question.

In Butler county—

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff which will afford ample and sufficient protection to the domestic industry of the country; and believing that the act of 1842 has been the means of conferring great benefits on the country, we are decidedly opposed to any change in its features at present.

In Cumberland county—

Resolved, That we disapprove of the tariff of 1846; that we are in favor of a "revenue tariff" that will afford incidental protection to our home industry; that we consider the tariff of 1846 will not produce revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered, is an abandonment of the principle of incidental protection to American industry, and in its results may be injurious to the great iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania.

In Clarion county—

Resolved, That we were for the Tariff of 1842—that we now are, and that we will continue to be.

In Northumberland county—

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of Congress of Pennsylvania, who voted and by their action manifestly endeavored to defeat the odious Tariff bill of 1846, are deserving the warm gratitude of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian; and this single act has placed them high in the esteem and respect of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of his country, and the interests of the laboring community.

Also, in another county—

Resolved, That the McKay bill strikes directly at the property of the farmer, the shoemaker, the papermaker, the saddler, the ship carpenter, the weaver, the spinner, the printer of cotton, the hatter, the black and white smith, the machinist, the glass blower, and a host more of other occupations too tedious to enumerate, and to the children in the factories, and even to the unprotected and most generally seduced and painless seamen, who labor incessantly for a pittance that is not even sufficient to keep body and soul together; nor does it stop here in its course of devastation.

In addition, Mr. M. B. LOWRY, of Crawford county, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 22d Congressional District, in a letter giving his views on the tariff, says: "Should I receive the nomination and be elected to Congress, I shall vote for the repeal of Mr. McKay's tariff bill. I will go further: should the election for the next President (as recent indications render quite probable) be carried into the House, I will not vote (if a member) for any Southern free trade Democrat, nor for any Northern man with Southern feelings."

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS and the Government Commissioners had a conference yesterday at Apollo Hall. The notice of that meeting published in the Union of the preceding night, brought numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen. Apollo Hall about ten o'clock, who, however, had to wait for some time before they were admitted. We understand that it was determined by the Commissioners or the Government that yesterday's conference should be with the Indians alone; but, the Indian orator, LITTLE HILL, having declined or refused to hold the conference, unless the people were admitted, a message was sent to the President upon the subject, who, directed, as we are informed, that the doors should be opened to the public as heretofore.

The Conference was of a highly interesting character. LITTLE HILL distinguished himself again by his shrewdness, tact, energy, and graceful gestulation. We have taken notes of the remarks made by Mr. PARRIS and Col. ALBERT, on the part of the Government, and by LITTLE HILL, (as given by the interpreter, whom, however, we imperfectly heard) but we can merely state the substance.

The Government Commissioners offer the Winnebago 800,000 acres of land north of St. Peter's river and west of the Mississippi. They also offer the Indians \$150,000 in cash or annuities. This, Mr. PARRIS remarked, would give to each family about 400 acres to cultivate or hunt upon in a country where game was abundant and the land good.

Mr. PARRIS reminded the Indians that five years ago the Winnebago numbered about five thousand persons, and now they were only about twenty-four hundred, owing chiefly to the use of spirituous liquors amongst them, which the Government had done all within its power to prevent, but which they (the Winnebago) had determined to permit.

LITTLE HILL remarked that \$500,000 had been offered by their Great Father some years ago, and was a small business for their Great Father now to offer them less, when they were weak in numbers. They had signified in writing their willingness to take \$300,000 in money, and \$100,000 in land, to be selected by the Government, and to this they would adhere. Little Hill reiterated that they had but one mind and one tongue; and he appealed to the Great Spirit for the truth and sincerity of that he had said.

Mr. PARRIS said, in reply, that the Commissioners had no power to make any additional or new offer to the Winnebago, but he would submit their proposition to the President, who, however, he thought, would not go beyond the offer which the Commissioners had tendered.

After the usual shaking of hands by all the Indians present at the conference with the Commissioners, the meeting broke up about half-past twelve o'clock.

The Ohio Statesman, which recently condemned in severe language the veto of the River and Harbor Bill, has been deprived of the right to publish the laws "by authority." Rebellion is not tolerated by the Democracy.

The New Orleans Times mentions the death in that city of a man named ROBERTSON, who had served as a city watchman for the last twenty-six years. He was a miser in his habits, and at his death left an estate of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

CORNERED.

Our neighbor of the Union is pretty adroit at getting out of a difficulty; but we think that the Nashville Whig has, in the annexed article, checkmated him:

MR. RITCHIE AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The venerable Editor of the Washington Union consoles himself for the disruption and overthrow of his party in Maine after the following fashion:

"The Whigs may boast of their temporary gains in New Hampshire and Maine, but how can a liberal Whig triumph in any success which is owing to a combination of the Whigs of those States with the Abolitionists?"

Say you so, Mr. Ritchie? Well, taking up your own premises, let us see what is the conclusion which necessarily follows. You say that the defeat of your party in New Hampshire and Maine was owing to "a combination of the Whigs of those States with the Abolitionists." Granted. And now what follows? Why, that the Locofocos in those States have heretofore been in combination with those same Abolitionists, and in that way alone have hitherto maintained their ascendancy. The Abolitionists in those States, it appears, hold the balance of power. By acting with either party they can secure the defeat of the other. As this is the first time for several years that the Locofocos in either State have been defeated, and as they were not defeated until the Abolitionists took ground in opposition to them, it follows necessarily that the two have been acting together during the whole period of Locofoco domination in those States! Stick a pin there.

But again, Mr. Ritchie calls the "gains" which, as he says, the Whigs have made in New Hampshire and Maine by a combination with the Abolitionists, "temporary." "Temporary," Mr. Ritchie! Then you expect that the Abolition votes, which, you say, constitute the Whig "gains" at the recent elections in New Hampshire and Maine, will be cast at the next election in favor of the Locofocos? How else can you regard the Whig "gains" made by those Abolition votes as "temporary?" In the very act, moreover, in thus confessing indirectly that he expects his own party in those two States to profit hereafter by the Abolition votes, he asks, "how can any liberal Whig boast of gains" acquired by those votes? The fact is, so long as the Abolitionists act with the Locofocos, it is all right—you hear nothing from Mr. Ritchie and his Locofoco contemporaries condemnatory of such combinations; but the moment the Abolitionists are seen, on any occasion, acting either directly or indirectly with the Whigs, they lift up their voices against such an alliance! The hypocrites!—Nashville Whig

A CALL ON THE UNION.

We cannot without discourtesy refuse the moderate request made to us in the annexed article, and therefore comply with it by giving the article a place in our paper. We hope that the Union will not suffer us to do so in vain.

A LOUD CALL ON THE "WASHINGTON UNION."—There is scarcely time for the answer to the following article to reach Pennsylvania, but still the Washington Union will answer surely, and let the people of the Keystone make the most of it.—Balt. Pat.

THAT DIRT TO CATCH GEORGEANS.—We find the following in the Nashville Banner, a Whig newspaper, published very close by Mr. Polk's headquarters:

"MORE OF THE BARGAIN.—It is stated in the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, says the Baltimore Patriot, that Mr. McCandless, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that district, asserted on the stump that he had been assured, whilst in Washington, by a leading Locofoco member of Congress, (meaning Judge Black, of South Carolina,) that if a Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress asked for the modification of the tariff of 1846, required by Pennsylvania, it would be granted."

"Was Judge B. authorized to give this assurance? Will the Washington Union answer us?"

We have, in the most respectful language, twice invoked the attention of the Washington Union to this subject, and begged to be informed if Mr. McCandless's new promise was reliable. The Union has preserved the strictest silence. The Baltimore papers have joined us in the request, so have other Eastern newspapers, but the same expressive silence has been observed. Now, the Nashville paper asks information, and surely the Union, that may with safety treat us with discourtesy, will be more considerate to a newspaper that has the high claims of neighborhood and brotherhood upon Mr. Polk.

Suppose the Editors of the National Intelligencer should give us their aid in extorting an answer from the Union.

We much fear the "new promise" is but another device of the enemy—another pitfall in the path of the unsuspecting. It is a bad world we live in.

We find the annexed paragraph in the Cleveland Herald. It brings before us the name of an old and valued friend, who, having served his country ably in many distinguished posts, comes forth from his retirement to recommend, under his proper signature, a work of public utility:

MR. EDITOR, Ezra C. KILGORE, Esq. of Detroit, has recently rendered a valuable service to the country by the publication of a series of essays on the progress of nations in productive industry, civilization, and wealth. The volume, of 455 pages, from the press of M. Geiger & Co., Detroit, contains statistics of mining, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, banking, revenue, internal navigation, emigration, morality, and population. It evinces laborious research, and embodies the most interesting matter of many books on political economy and national wealth. The publication is especially opportune now when free trade and protection are agitating the people every where. The statistics are from official and other reliable sources. The book is a good sample of Western typography, and may be read with profit and pleasure. It is for sale here at Younglove's Bookstore.

Truly yours, JOHN W. TAYLOR.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25, 1846.

THE U. S. IRON STEAMSHIP ALLEGHANY, now building at Pittsburg, is nearly completed. She is built entirely of iron, except the planking on the gun-deck, will be barque-rigged, and have an armament of four 64-pounders, mounted on pivots, and weighing 10,000 pounds each. She is also pierced for a side battery of six 32-pounds each, which can be put on at pleasure. Her length of deck is 185 feet, and her keel 170 feet; length over all 200 feet, and her tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 1,156. Her draught of water when fully equipped will be 13 feet. She is to have two low-pressure engines of 300-horse power each, her cylinders 60 inches in diameter and 4 feet stroke, and will be propelled with Lieut. Hunter's submerged horizontal propellers. Every thing about her is of Pittsburg manufacture.

The third report of the accounts of the Free Church of Scotland shows that it has raised, during the three years of its existence, a million sterling by voluntary contributions. It pays yearly £72,000 to its ministers, £29,000 to its home missions, £4,000 to the professors of its college, and provides for its widows and orphans. The London Times speaks in the highest terms of the zeal and energy it has displayed. It says:

"It has six missions in India, and six stations in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor for the conversion of the Jews. It has made grants, amounting altogether to nearly £25,000, to the Evangelical Society of Switzerland and Belgium, the Bible Society at Toulouse, and Gustavus Adolphus Society of Germany. It has translated the Assembly's Catechism into the Armenian language, and has dispatched a Portuguese Catechist from Madeira to Bombay. It provides a temporary support for Hebrew converts in Hungary, and for Hindoo converts at Calcutta; supports missionaries with insured lives in South Africa, and has dispatched a philosophical apparatus to the Great Fish River."

MAD RIVER RAILROAD.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the receipts on the Mad River Railroad are already at the rate of eighty thousand dollars per annum. The receipts of the Little Miami Road and the Mad River together, are now, in their unconnected state, two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

FROM LAVACCA AND GALVESTON.—The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday from Port Lavacca and Galveston, having left the former place on the 25th, and the latter on the 26th instant.

The only news we can find in the papers in relation to the army is that 200 men in the Kentucky regiment, lying at Lavacca, are on the sick list. The regiment, as well as the Tennessee regiment, is ordered to Camargo, it is said. There were reports at Galveston about Ampudia's forces which we deem altogether idle.—Pittsburg of the 30th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The canvass for Members of Congress is going on in Pennsylvania, and, as might be expected, the recent course of the Administration relative to the Tariff is the subject of much discussion. It is not denied that the new Tariff Act is highly injurious to the prominent interests of Pennsylvania; it is not denied that the supporters of Mr. Polk in that State who believed him to be a friend to protection were miserably deceived in him again; they are now told that their only hope of obtaining a favorable modification of the obnoxious act is to trust once more the man and the party of whose treachery they are now complaining.

The Polk men of Pittsburg, who have nominated for Congress Mr. McCandless, the author of the Clarion Letter, which declared Mr. POLK a better protectionist than Mr. CLAY, have issued an address to the people of Allegheny county in which the following passage occurs:

"Who will be most likely to succeed in gratifying our wishes on the subject of the amendment of the Tariff, those who are in political fellowship with the party which holds the fate of the measure in its hands, or those who are in constant hostility to them, and are a weak, trembling minority? We are prepared to say, fellow-citizens, that the amendment of the Tariff of 1846, so as to meet the concurrence of Pennsylvania, will depend entirely upon the election of a Democratic delegation to Congress. If she adheres to her ancient faith, and does send to Washington, as guardians of her interests, men who stand high in the confidence of the Democracy, the whole party, the Administration, will come to the rescue, and with grateful affection protect the staunch old State. On the other hand, should she throw herself into the arms of Whigery, and send men to Congress known only by their bitter hostility to Democratic principles, men, and measures, she will thereby send the powerful friends who are able to save her, and become the victim of misplaced confidence in those who have not the power, even had they the will and capacity, to sustain her cause."

Of a like tenor is the language of Mr. C. J. INGER-SOLL in his letter accepting a re-nomination to Congress. "At the approaching session of Congress," says this personage, "Mr. POLK, the avowed advocate of that protection of public interests which is the first duty of any Government, and without the performance of which duty Government would be a mockery, Mr. Polk, I trust, will give the influence of his Administration for amendments, if then proved necessary, to do that justice to Pennsylvania which it is the interest of this whole Union to render."

Such are the forlorn hopes held out to the people of Pennsylvania. But even these hopes, forlorn as they are, cannot be permitted to remain with them. The New York Globe, a leading Administration paper, alludes to this subject in the following decided manner:

"We have made up our mind to state plainly to those who wish to hold out inducements to a portion of the people of Pennsylvania that the next Congress will increase the duty on iron and coal, and that they will secure. We say to Pennsylvania that the next change in the duty on iron and coal will be in the descending instead of the ascending scale. You have now a protection of nearly fifty per cent.; make the most of it while it lasts. The era of high duties is past, never to return again. It is a late doubtful whether the people of Pennsylvania would make a higher duty on iron and coal than the new tariff gives them. We do not believe that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania would prefer the present tariff to the new one."

"But, if we are not mistaken in this respect, we say, let the wisdom of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania be disregarded, and the wishes of a majority of the people of the Union be respected. We hold out no inducements to Pennsylvania that she will have any greater protection than the new tariff gives. Nay, we tell her distinctly that she will not be able to hold the advantage of this protection many years. We do not think she will require it long, if she requires it at all. Give Pennsylvania a sound currency, and, with her industry, enterprise, and inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, she may defy the competition of the world. Honesty on the great question of taxation is decidedly the best policy for the friends of low duties to pursue. There is nothing gained by holding out inducements that a Democratic Congress will increase the duties on iron and coal. The great objection to the new tariff is that it is too high. The friends of an honest system of taxation will never consent to its permanency; and to talk of increasing the duties is calculated to hasten the time when they will be still further reduced."

Pennsylvania has the alternative on the one hand of completing her humiliation by a servile submission to the power that chastises her, or the many course on the other of resistance demanded by self-respect and a due regard for her great interests. She must join the Whigs, whose policy is her policy, or follow like a maul in the train of her oppressors, respected by none, and utterly incapable of procuring by supplication the boon which she will not have the spirit to vindicate for herself.

LOOKING BACK.—The Harrisburg Telegraph recopies a song from the Democratic Union, published two years since, which in part goes thus:

"POLK, DALLAS, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842."
"The Democrats are coming."
"The Democrats are coming."
"The Democrats are coming."
To renew their ancient pledge.
We are a band of POLK MEN,
We are a band of POLK MEN,
We are a band of POLK MEN,
We'll stand it through the land.

We're the noble TARIFF BAND,
We're the noble TARIFF BAND,
We're the noble TARIFF BAND,
That's the DEMOCRATIC PLEDGE.
We are a band, &c.

Then join in hearty chorus,
Our banners waving o'er us,
We'll carry all before us,
That's the Democratic pledge,
We are a band, &c.

FROM HAYTI.—By the arrival of the brig Hayti we have Port-au-Prince dates to the 15th ultimo. The utmost tranquility prevailed throughout the island. The judicious labors of President RICHE have resulted in restoring that prosperity to the country which was so suddenly blighted by the lamented death of Guerrier. Immediately after his accession to the highest office in the State, Riche addressed himself to reconciling the civil feuds that for a long period had desolated the land and impoverished the people, and for this purpose he left the capital and proceeded to the southern portion of the island. He spent nearly three months in this patriotic labor, and achieved a success commensurate with the benevolence of his designs and the wisdom and energy evinced in the adoption and execution of his plans. He returned to Port-au-Prince on the 25th of August, and entered the city with all the honors of a triumph. The people from far and near thronged to give him welcome, and conducted him through triumphal arches raised to honor him by the principal authorities. In less than three months the President had repressed an insurrection so formidable as to threaten the existence of the Republic, chiefly by the power of moral suasion, and had restored to duty and to reason minds blinded by the most baneful delusion; and the tranquility thus re-established, on the basis of concord and unity of interest, promises to be durable. The Senate, before whom he was conducted, expressed the warmest acknowledgments of his services.—Journal of Commerce.

TERRIBLE GALE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn from the Boston Post that a disastrous gale swept the colony on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ultimos, causing immense destruction to life and property. Among the buildings destroyed in the city of St. John's was the Natives' Hall, which was blown down at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, burying a young woman and child in the ruins. A brother and sister were also instantly killed by some falling timbers at the same place. Several others were more or less hurt. Several bridges were carried away. One boat, with six or seven men on board, in trying to make the harbor, was upset and all in the boat perished. Wrecks cover the waters, and dead bodies are continually being washed on shore. At Grates Cove, in Trinity Bay, about seventy fishing ships lay at anchor, and sixty of them were totally wrecked and lost. The state of things in other parts of Trinity and Conception Bays is truly melancholy and distressing.

A valuable bed of iron ore has been discovered in Dodge county, Wisconsin. When analyzed it was found to yield thirty per cent. The deposit in the mine is said to be about thirty feet thick. Its length and breadth has not been ascertained.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 8—5 P. M.

I had the pleasure last evening of announcing to you, through the Telegraph, a different result of the election to what I apprehended when my letter was written at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Whigs, contrary to all expectation, have done nobly, not only in Baltimore, but throughout the entire State. In this city the odds were greatly against us. Our friends went to the polls with the knowledge that they had to beat down a Locofoco majority of near five hundred. This dispirited many, and kept them from taking that interest in the contest they otherwise would have done; but our party is like the eternal principle of truth, when crushed to earth it will rise again, and stand forth in majesty and might. The majority, however small, which I reported to you last evening, in favor of our Senator, Mr. KEYSER, has been reduced to-day, on re-examination by the Locofoco judges, to simply three. They made their official returns this morning, and declare Mr. KEYSER elected over Mr. VAN SANT (Loco) by one solitary vote; and they endeavored to take away, making it a tie, by trying to hunt out a spurious ticket. The effort proved unavailing. So the Whigs have elected Mr. KEYSER, Senator, and the Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY and ABRAHAM B. PATTERSON to the House of Delegates, and the Locos have elected Messrs. BAUGHMAN, WARE, and Cox to the House of Delegates. The following are the aggregate votes received by each candidate, as officially declared:

WHIGS.		LOCOFOCOS.	
KEYSER.....	7,436	VAN SANT.....	7,435
KENNEDY.....	7,435	BAUGHMAN.....	7,433
PATTERSON.....	7,432	WARE.....	7,431
SIMMS.....	7,387	COX.....	7,420
HARRIS.....	7,366	BROWN.....	7,404
BAILEY.....	7,366	SPILLMAN.....	7,377

In the first fifteen wards, composing the Fourth Congressional District, now represented by Mr. GILES, the Whig majority is 531. In this Col. GILES may read his future doom. It was a truly glorious achievement. The Whigs themselves were taken by surprise. When the glad voice of victory arose in shouts from the immense multitude that surrounded the Patriotic office, where the returns were given out, it made every heart leap with joy. Every impulse was for the great Whig protective policy, and against the Locofoco British measures of 1846. The scene was more easily enjoyed than described.

The question of biennial sessions of the Legislature fell behind, and I fear, is lost to the State.

Returns that have come in from the counties are most cheering, and leave no doubt of an entire and thorough Whig triumph.

I have just learned that the whole Whig tickets in Washington, Frederick, and Carroll have been elected. The entire independent ticket in Baltimore county has been successful, beating the regularly nominated Locofoco ticket. Montgomery county is all Whig, by over 100 votes. The whole Whig ticket, Senator and all, in Queen Anne's, is elected. The Eastern Shore will be like the hand of a jug—all Whig. We have elected one or more in Harford county. Also, one member in Cecil county, and three from Anne Arundel county. The fact is, the Locofoco party have been completely routed.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND.

The Senate of Maryland consists of twenty-one members, twelve of whom (nine Whigs and three Locofocos) hold over, and nine were chosen at the election held on Wednesday last. The result, as far as ascertained, is shown in the annexed table:

1846.		1845.	
Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Senators holding over.....	9	3	3
Baltimore city.....	1	0	1
Baltimore county.....	0	1	0
Cecil county.....	0	1	0
Allegheny.....	0	1	0
Queen Anne's.....	1	0	1
Washington.....	1	0	1
Worcester.....	0	1	0
Carroll.....	0	1	0
Frederick, (contested).....	1	0	0
	13	8	14

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

1846.		1845.	
Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Counties, &c.	4	0	4
Allegheny	3	2	3
Anne Arundel	2	3	0
Baltimore city	2	3	0
Baltimore county	0	5	0
Calvert	3	0	1
Caroline	0	3	3
Cecil	3	3	0
Charles	2	1	3
Carroll	4	0	4
Dorchester	4	0	4
Frederick	5	0	5
Harford	1	3	0
Kent	3	0	3
Montgomery	4	0	3
Prince George's	4	0	4
Queen Anne	3	0	3
Somerset	4	0	4
St. Mary's	0	3	0
Talbot	1	2	0
Washington	2	2	3
Worcester	3	1	4
* Independent.	53	29	43